le man that, in a country in which erements rise and fall, according the will of the people as expressed the ballet box, it is of prime imtance that franclulent voting shall prevented. Freedom of elections the purity of the ballot box are solutely essential to the long conned existence of a Democratic gov ment and this is what the amend of to this article of the Constitution to to secure. There are two changes the he this amondment: the first reires a residence of unety days in county to enable a man to vote, steal of thirty as the law now nels. The second prohibits any man on voting who shall have hereafter and any infamous crime and who all be convicted thereof.

Fire first change, that which requires nety days residence in a county be re a man can vote, instead of thirty heretofore, was proposed to preand what in these latter days is known "colonizing.". Not one election, we name to say, has been held since e imposition of the Canby Constion in which there has not been cover less "colonizing" done by the about party. In 1872 negroes were ought as far as from Washington ty to vote the Radical ticket in orth Carolina, Nor was there any ming to prevent their coming from onth Carolina and Virginia for the me purpose. Nor was this particukind of fraudulent voting confined voters imported from other States. . Levely contested counties the comres panetica has' been to introduce comes just before the election from inties in which there were large

iolders where he previous openly the same precaution, elections in North Carolina can truthfully say the was not needed. Yet only one Radical member could be induced to

The other change simply prevents ieves and pick-pockets and gers and perjurers and barn-burners go to the polls with speaks badly for a eaders are thus afraid make any distinction between rogues

The gifted young Elector for the deigh District is making a fine im-Smithfield, Plymouth, Morganton

his effort at Plymouth:

as followed by Fabius H. Busbee, of Wake, Elector for the Metropolitan District. He puts as much sense, better expressed, inside of forty minutes, than most men in North Carolina, He vill be long remembered by them and always welcomed by them should be consent to return to the Albemarle

The Barke Blade refused to report his speech at Morganton, saying that to do so, would be to exhaust all its campaign thunder, as in a speech of an hour he summed up all the inquities of Radicalism. He is everywhere spoken of 'as a chaste and eloquent' orator, who knows the value both of words and of time, and that is high praise for a young man.

A little girl in town, says the Savannah Morning News, recently saw an old drunken man lying on a door step, the perspiration pouring off his face and a crowd of children preyaring to make fun of him. She took her little apron and wiped his face, and then looked up so pitifully to the rest and made this remark: "O, say, don't hurt him. Ha's somebody's grandpa."

Rather heavy on grandpas in that section, isn't it?

shirt factory" to run on full time during the next four months.

HOW MUCH MAJORITY ?-WHAT SAY CARTERET AND HARNETT AND MOOKE ?

According to the last census there was in 1870 a clear majority of 4120 white voters in this District, 2428 of which were in the countres of Carteret, Harnett and Moore and 1692 in the other counties of the District, In 1872 Colonel Waddell carried the District by a majority of 1287 votes, of which Carteret gave 17. Harnett 92 and Moore 25, in all 134; that is to say, Carteret, Harnett and Moore with white majority of 2428 contributed barely a tenth, while the other counties with only 1692 white majori ty contributed nearly hime-tenths of the majority by which Colonel Waddell was elected. It is plain therefore that if these three counties had done is well as the others did for the cause, they would have contributed not merely 134 votes but 1669 votes to swell our majority and would thereby have increased it to 2822 in the District. These are facts undeniable and indisputable as the records show beand all doubt.

What say our friends in Carteret Harnett and Moore. Do they intend to se distanced in the coming race as in former ones? Will they be content to give only 131 of their 2500 white majority, not six votes in the hundred, for the party of honesty and reform that is now asking the people to put it in power? It is not because the white men in hese counties have voted the Radical icket that suc': a small showing has been made, but because they have not voted at all. They have taken no interest in the election and have not gone to the polls.

In those counties, as in others, the bulk of the Radical vote has been cast by negroes. In Harnett there were not over 150 white Radicals and in Moore not over 350. In Carteret the white Radical vote was less than 100. The balance of the 4287 white voters in these three counties who did not vote the white man's ticket, over a thousand in number, remained at home and did not vote at all. Cannot they

be persuaded to give one day to their country in November? We cannot believe that in an election in which so many and such momentous issues are involved, that our white brethren in these counties will be content to remain idle and indifferent spectators of the great conflict. Twenty-five hundred is the very smallest majority that we ought to get Thirty-five hundred would be much nearer what we are fairly entitled to expect for such a ticket as ours is: for if there was a white mamajority now, six years later, ought to be at least 5000, taking into consideration the diminished number of negro voters brought about by emigration and other causes and the na tural increase of the whites whose numbers have been reduced by no such

There is no reason why a single white vote should be lost otherwise than by sickness or unavoidable accident. We have ample time to make all necessary arrangements. Every white voter in every township in the District ought to be visited and all such as are indifferent or luke warm ught to be aroused to a proper appreciation of the great importance of the struggle for power going on, All ple want is information, correct, reliable information. To inform a white man of what is at stake in the coming election, is to create in him an earnest desire for the success of our cause in

But everything depends on the char-

acter and efficiency of the members of the Township Ex cutive Committees and the zeal and activity of the Tilden and Vance Clubs, and we therefore appeal to our friends in Carteret, Harnett and Moore to see to it that in every township there is at once an active cooperation between a thorough going executive committee and a well organized enthusiastic Tilden and Vance Club. Let them make up their minds resolutely that their counties shall no longer lag so far behind their sisters in the great work of redeeming the State from the sin and shame of Radical rule-for it is both a sin and a shame for white men to permit this fair land to be cursed with Radical rule. In the other counties too we ought to do better than we have done. We ought to increase our majority in them at least 400 votes. Everybody has his ambition. It is our ambition to be able to boast after the election is over that our district has given a larger majority acdistrict in the State. Night and day identon and other points have been we shall labor for this. Will our friends all over the district join us in The Albemarle Times thus speaks of the effort? All we have to do to secure this proud result is to work regularly Gen. Leach then made a better and systematically. Let every man speech than he did in Edenton, and find out how his neighbor feels about the election and what he intends to do. Let no man be overlooked. We have the strength if we will only put it forth on election day. Let us only pleased our people very greatly and work for 2,500 majority and we will surely get it.

A very grave complaint has been brought by the New York Times against the ex-Confederate House of Representatives at Washington city and say what we will about it, it is throat and the hero of Holden's Radical war in North Carolina in 1870, has been removed from command of the police in charge of the Capitol building at Washington and an ex-Confederate put in his place. The complaint is well founded we are happy to say. But it will be better for us to be cautions in the expression of our gratification for we know not when Kirk may be recalled to North Carolina. Pearson is still on the Sapreme Court bench, Settle is the Radical cendidate for Governor, Mc Lindsey is Radical candidate for Congress, Holden is a member of the Radical Executive Comof Public Instruction. KIRK is the The Boston Post expects the "bloody only one of the vile gang of 1870 that

Brogden provide for him too?

THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates before the people for the Presidency of the United States during the next four years, are, as is well known, Samuel J. Tilden, the Governor of New York, and Rutherford B. Hayes, the Governor of Ohio. It is the duty of every citizen to cast his vote for one of these gentlemen and to consider well the effect which that vote may have upon the future condition of the country. In order to do this something must be known of of the characters of the respective candidates. Of one very little need be

written. Governor Tilden is known through the length and breadth of the laud. His workvin the gubernatorial chair of New York, has rendered his name a synonym for political honesty and uprightness. No one has any doubt that in whatever position of trust and responsibility he may be placed, he will give a strict account of the stewardship with which nas been intrusted. His work with the New York rings is earnest of what he will do with Washington rings, when elected occupy the White House, as there can be no doubt he will be. He will purify the government, and drive out the thieves and scoundrels which now infest its every corner, as well as the larger but equally unclean animals that enjoy more openly the smiles and protection of the chief. His success is assured from the fact that he is vigorously opposed, without regard to party, by every man who has profited. or is willing to profit, by political perfidy and dishonesty. They know that his advent to power will be the death signal for them and their detestable practices, and they therefore by the most bitter and unscrupulous opposi-

to elect their own candidate.

And who is this Governor Haves, the candidate of the corruptionists? He has occupied some public positions. He has been a member of Congress, and is now the Governor of an influential State. Yet he has made no mark by which the people may know him. He has shown himself to be a man of very commonplace abilities, without sufficient character to raise his voice in reprehension of the villanies which must have been offensive to him. He has not sufficient stamina to make a stand now in opposition to public corruption, and refuse the assistance of men known to be political thieves and plunderers. He may wish to see things better, but, however strong the desire might be,he would, if elected, be unable to insure its accomplishment, hampered as he would be by the Rudical leaders through whom the various details of his work would have to be accomplished. Camerons, the Blaines, the Mortons, the Conklings, the Chandlers and the Shepherds would work the machine in their own manner, and we well know. by the history of the past eight years, what their methods are. In office he would be nothing, and could be nothing but the figurehead of the party which elects him His work would be done through the party leaders. The worst features of Grantism would emain alive and active. This the country is not prepared to permit, and it has therefore unmistakably shown its preference for Samuel J. Tilden.

COL. LAMAR'S SPEECH. The Baltimore Gazette commends the speech of Col. Lamar delivered in

the House of Representatives Wednesday last, as a calm, truthful expression of the sentiment of the South, touching the political issues of the day. It says:

Mr. Lamar is a representative Southern man, with views as broad as the nation itself. He passed through the thrilling scenes of civil strife and bore a noble part in them. With the South he has shared her humiliation, and with her he pleads for a reunited country, the restoration of peace and harmony, and the supremacy of the civil law. With her he protests against the rule of the bayonet, and with her and for her he demands a reformed and purified government. Mr. Lamar's speech is an eloquent appeal for reconciliation, but we do not imagine that statesmen of Senator Morton's stamp will think well of it. Immediate reconciliation on a basis of common justice would defeat Haves bequestion, and that would

Of all the Senators who voted for the acquittal of Belknap only one dared to say he believed the evidence insufficient to prove the charges of corruption and bribery. The others that the Senate had not jurisdiction to try Belknap after the President had accepted his resignation. The verdict

of the Senate was substantially "Guilty, guilty of Bribery and Corruption but saved from punishment by declared that it did have jurisdiction to try the man and actually did try him!

Commenting upon Belknap's acquittal, the New York Times, Radical though it be, is forced to say: We have little patience to discuss

ceedings with reference to the Republican party; but as all the Senators children." voting for the acquital were Republis cans but one, and as all but one of true. The complaint is that Colonel these Republicans voted on professed all in the same connection. grounds purely technical, it may be as well to point out that, whether they meant it or not, they have put a formidable weapon in the hands of their opponents. The Democrats will assert that Belknap was proved guilty, and no one can deny it; that he escaped punishment by a technicality through Republican votes, and this is true; that a Republican President added to, if he did not furnish, this opportunity of escape by accepting his resignation, and no one can contradict it. Against all of which we can only offer this imposing spectacle of twenty-four Republican Senators standing by their consciences, in despite of what might happen to their party or their country. If any one has the audacity to object that in the case of some of the Senators, their conscience is not of so conmittee and John Pool is Superintendent | spicuously just and highly trained a sort that the country can rely on it as implicitly as the Senators themselves is idle in the Radical camp. Will not but we cannot much blame the ob-

Kirk Threatens to Burn the Town of Yanceyville and to Kill the Women and

Children. HOLDEN ENDORSES KIRK.

Settle "Substantially Sustains" Holden.

We present this morning a portion f the testimony as reported in the first folume of the trial of the impeachment of Governor Holden, relative to Kirk's threats to burn the town of Yancevville and to kill the women and children in case any resistance was made to him and the orders to that effect issued to him by Governor Holden.

Henry F. Brandon, the first witness, was then and for a long time afterward clerk of the Superior Court in Caswell and a gentleman of unimpeachable character, Judge John Kerr is well known in every portion of the State. The venerable Mr. Bowe, one of the most respectable gentlemen to be found within the borders of the State was for many years a justice of the peace in the olden time and a devout and consistent member of the

Baptist Church. The testimony of these gentlemen is unimpeachable. Let the people read it carefully and see what outrages Settle permitted Holden and Kirk's cutthroats to perpetrate upon the defenseless people of North Carolina. A word from him would have stopped the whole business instantly just as a tion of the Navy Department? word from Judge Brooks put a stop to it. Is a man who would thus refuse to lift his hand in defense of his feltion do all they can to defeat him and

Henry F. Brandon having been duly sworn testified as follows:

O. State whether you heard any conversation between Kirk and his men with regard to the treatment of the citizens on certain occasions? A. I did on several occasions.

Mr. Bowe was arrested as I said just now, there was great confusion in the house, and threats were made in there there was any resistence offered to their authority they would shoot the citizens, the last one of them, and burn the town. Q. Who said that? A. I heard that

moken by Kirk when he arrested Q. He would shoot the citizens and burn the town if there was any resis-

tence? A. Shoot the prisoners and the other citizens too. I heard that spoken by Kirk when he arrested Mr Q. Was anything said about burning? A. Yes sir he would burn up the town. I heard that repeated several times by the men. I heard him make

that threat in a public speech on the square in the town on the Saturday efore the election. Q. What was the subject of his haringue? His subject was Ku-Klux and rebels. He said that he was not a speaking man, that he was a working man and he came there to put down there until the last child was grev, but what he would do it. He remarked he had got a court constituted and he would try them, and if they were found guilty they would swing, and if there was any resistance offered to his authority that the last one of the

public speech. Q. In this oratory did you hear the honest, tax-paying masses of what he said he would do to the women and children? A. They were men on repeated occasions.

town would go up, and the town would

Q. They would shoot the prisoners and the citizens, burn down the town and kill the women and children? A. That was the general remark. Part and save hundreds of thousands, even of it was uttered at the time he ar- millions of dollars for ourselves and rested Mr. Bowe. The next was more explicit when he made his speech I heard it uttered by him almost any time. Whenever he become excited about anything he would make that remark, and not only myself but al most all the prisoners heard it.

O. Did Kirk state or not when h made these terrible threats to the peo ple whether he had any orders upon the subject, and if so, from whom? A. Yes, sir, I heard him applied to desperate and vindictive as ever beseveral times to parole men on bond, or to otherwise release them. He re plied that he could not do so. that he from Governor Holden to arrest every man he had arrested.

Q. Did he say he had orders to treat the citizens of the town in that way A. He said that the Governor's orders were that if there was a hair of his men's heads hurt, the prisoners and men were to be shot down-the women and children were to be butchered, every natural longing for peace and and the town burnt. He was in an law and good order and good governexcited state when he spoke. Q. [By the Chief Justice. | Had he been drinking when he said that? A.

mad; he said it in a passion. John Kerr having been duly sworn testified as follows:

O. It was a general order? A. Yes. sir, that upon any attempt to rescue he would destroy the women and children, burn the town and put the President Grant." But what a verdict prisoners to death. I desire to make this was after the Senate had formally one remark about that declaration of formed Munn that he had no influence memory and I will state how he explained himself as I remember it at the time he spoke of burning the town. He said with considerable anger that "If any attempt was made to rescue, his orders"-he put that word in-'were to shoot down the prisoners." Then he went on the same connection the consequence of yesterday's pro- to say "And I will burn the town down and destroy the women and

> Q. He did not say this other part was his orders? A. The utterance was Wm. B. Bowe having been duly

worn testified as follows: Colonel Kirk came up in the court house very much excited, and called the attention of all prisoners that he had credibly informed that he was to be attacked by a body of men in a very few minutes, and he said, "In case I am I shall shoot the last one of you, and burn the town, and destroy the women and children.'

Q. That was in the night? A. That was in the night. There was another occasion which brought him out very chor below. It is now proposed to much in the same sort of way, when build another bridge across the river, he said he had been informed that they were coming from Danville. He made very much the same remark | quarter of a mile below London Bridge,

Q. Did he say anything about his orders? A. I distinctly recollect on one occasion that he said he had orders, in case he was resisted in any way, to kill the prisoners.

protection to Judge Settle, a sworn \$200,000.

THE WAR THAT HOLDEN MADE. officer of the law, he deliberately told them, even while under the sanction of his outh, that there was no power in all North Carolina to save them from outrage or even from death, that they and all others in the State must submit to Holden's sweet will. And this man Settle is now running for Governor and Holden is doing all he can to elect him! And so, too, is John Pool. Are these men sane? Do they think the people of North Caro lina are fools and have they forgotter that Holden was driven in disgrace from his high office for the very crimes in which Judge Settle gave him such substantial support! The people have not forgotten my of these things!

BELKAAP AND ROBESON.

The New York Sun says: As he contemplates the course which the great majority of the Republicans are pursuing toward Robeson, Balknar must think he committed a blunder in eenfessing and resigning. If he had remained in office, would not the Re publicans have tried to carry bim through, just as they are now trying to carry through Robeson? His misconduct is not a tenth part as flagrant as that of Robeson; and are not the Republicans in the House whitewashs ing Robeson? and in face of the damning facts does not Grant keep him in the Cabinet? and are not nearly all the Republican newspapers in the country defending Robeson, and denouncing the Democratic members of the Naval Committee for exposing his thievish, profligate and disastrons administra-

If Belkmap had stayed in office and fought his battle on that vantage ground, is there a shadow of doubt low citizens thus outraged fit to be that he could have rallied to his sup their Governor? We rather think port all the influences that have so promptly come forward to protect Robeson ? With the aid of Grant and the other members of the Cabinet, and a whitewashing report in his favor from the Republican members of the War Committee in the House, might not Belknap have hoped to deter the O. State anything of the kind that Democratic majority from impeaching you heard? A. Upon his arrival when him? Or, if unsuccessful in this, yet and contemptible in comparison with by Kirk and this man Banner that if the colossal rascality of Robeson, might be not have found a sufficient number of Republican Senators ready to save him from conviction?

> Bold rascals don't like cowards. By throwing up the sponge at the commencement of the conflict Belknap lost the sympathy and aid of the corrupt elements in Grant's administration and the Republican party; and that ruined him. How different the course of Robeson! Like him, Belknap should have drawn around him all the rogues.

THEAMENDMENTSINTHE WEST.

The Davidson Record says

and fought it out on that line.

We have information that the proposed Constitutional Amendments are growing in favor with the people daily. The more they are discussed, the betthe Ku-Klux and he intended to stay ter the people like them, and the pros pect is that they will be ratified by large majority of the people of this county, in spite of the efforts of a few selfconstituted would-be leaders, who are industriously seeking, by misrepresentation and false cries to frighten go up with them. I heard that in a honest Republicans away from supporting these amendments. parties to watch these men and not alclassed with the others, he would low them, by appeals to passion and shoot them too. That was said by his prejudice, to blind you to the great value of these amendments. Why should we not adopt these amendments, now that we have the chance. our children?

We cannot reasonably look forward to certain triumph in November unless we also look forward to putting forth every exertien of which we are capable. We have the same unscru lous enemy to meet, thirsting for blood, hungry for spoils, treacherous, fore. The Radical party seeks to maintain its supremacy, to gratify its had orders from Governor Holden to lust for pillage and plunder and its hold them all subject to his order. passion for revenge on the white peo-He told me myself that he had orders | ple of the State that after sixteen years of riotous license is vet unsated. We will not believe that such a terrible calamity is in store for us, for we cannot believe that the white men of North Carolina will prove so recreant to every instinct of race and blood and to ment. We have the power in our own hands. If we do not exercise it the fault will be our own. Now is the time to organize for a glorious victory that shall redeem the State forever.

Not long since, D. W. Munn of Chicago asked ex Speaker Blaine to procure a favor for him from Grant, In answer to his request Blaine in Kirk's. His man ier is perfect in my with Grant, in the following plain

"I have no influence with the pres ent administration. No man has who is not a thief by instinct. J. G. BLAINE."

And just because Blaine gave Grant this little piece of his mind, the New York Herald gets in high dudgeon and virtuously reminds the new Maine Senator that only a few weeks have passed since he professed to have "influence enough with the present ad ministration" to secure a Consulate for Mulligan.

The bridges crossing the Thames for general purposes in London are the following: Battersea, Vauxhall, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, and London Bridge, which is the last toward the sea, all ocean steamers and large vessels being compelled to aninst below the Tower, and about a at a cost estimated at nearly. \$2,500,-000. Hampton Court Bridge, the last on the Thames on which tolls are levied, has been thrown open free to the public, the tolls having been extin-And when these men appealed for guished forever by a public outlay of

CRAITOR TOM AND SECESSION. In the journal of the proceedings of the Legislature of 1854-'55 is to be found the following record:

Mr. Settle introduced the following resolutions:

1. Resolved. That the act passed at the last session of Congress, providing and Kansas, embrace the true principle in relation to the power of the Federal Government, on the subject of slavery in the territories.

2. Resolved, That the principle as served in said act, on the question of slavery, is a subject of vital importance upon which all Southern men ought to mite. 3. Resolved, That the attempt on the part of some of the States of the North

to interfere with slavery in the South is a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, and fraught with incalculable mischief to the peoole of this State.

4. Resoived, That the preservation of the rights of this State in the peaceful enjoyment of the domestic institution of slavery is a paramount duty. 5. Resolved. That much praise is due

o the patriotic men who have boldly maintained the compromises of the constitution in the midst of the infuriated fanaticism of the North, 6. Resolved, That this State is determined to resist any further encroachments upon her constitutional rights. 7. Resolved. That in the event the ederal Government repeal or im-

pair the efficiency of the provisions of the fugitive slave law, or refuses to enforce its execution in good faith, that it will amount to a virtual dissolution of the Union; and that it will become the duty of this State to take such measures as may be required for her safety and security.

8. Resolved. That if either of the con tingencies contemplated in the foregoing resolutions should arise during the recess of the General Assembly, that the Governor be requested to convene that body, to the end that the rights of the State may be maintained.

9. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the excentive to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, to be laid before their respective houses, and also a copy to the Governors of the respective States of the Union.

The following touching tribute to the memory of Mr. Guion is from the pen of RICHARD B. CREECY, Esq., of Elizabeth City. It is taken from the Economist of that city, of which paper MR. CREECY is the editor:

DEATH OF HAYWOOD W. GUION. This distinguished native son North Carolina, who had reached eminent distinction in the ranks of law and letters, died at Charlotte on the 19th ult., from the effects of an attack | rage that followed their failure to car of paralysis, some months before his ry out their desperate venture to stifle death, which had nearly destroyed the physical and the mental power of one from every radical sheet in the land of the finest intellects in North Carolina, Haywood Guion was uncommonly gifted, intellectually, as a boy Newbern, and soon after graduating at the University of North Carolina, he settled at Lincolnton, in the Western part of the State, and subsequently removed to Charlotte, where he died at the age of 62.

He was our Chapel Hill classmate; and save ourself, the last of the large class-large for the period-that gradnated in the month of June, in the

vear 1835 emotions that we chronicle his death. It is fit that we should do so: for we speak of him whom we all loved with the unselfish love of boyhood, who always lead us in boyish sports, who while a severe and laborious student was yet always ready to bear his part n anything that added to the happiclass recitations, was always first, who, in the Philanthropic Society debates was always the equal of the best debater, and who, when the time came for us to lay down the togavirilis and without a peer and bore away from us all the coveted and hard fought palm of collegiate distinction. But his well won honors were worthily worn and left no sting of wounded ambition

upon the hearts of his youthful competitors. Farewell friend of my youth! Farewell first among our classmates! Fare well last to leave us all alone!

[From the Raleigh News]. THE GARBLEO LETTERS-A DIS COVERY

in stirring up the minds of the people We have received reliable information from a very high source, that i has transpired in Washington that the garbled letters which Judge Settle is showing in the West were obtained from the department where Governor Vance's war letters are kept, by the notorious John G. Hester.

This infamous man is said to be the tool employed to make the garbled ex tracts from Vance's letters, which the Republicans are laving so much store by in this campaign. "

John G. Hester-a reputed murderer -a known swindler-a detective and spy-a wretched government parasite—a vile, sneaking and contemptible hypocrite and impostor-is a fitting instrument to do such work.

No more striking illustration of the terrible m sgovernment of South Carolina could be produced than the present pitiable condition of her insane. Dr. Ensor, the Superintendant of the State insane asylum, says the time has arrived when the inmates of that institution must receive assistance or starve. The institution is largely in presidency, they would be unworthy debt, its credit is gone, and parties of freedom. If I were to perceive who have been furnishing beef, bread them sinking into this apathy I would even apply the power of political galmilk, &c., have given notice that they can no longer continue to supply these articles unless there is some guarantee given them that they will be paid.

The Superintendent says sickness. disease and death must inevitably fold low this condition of affairs. The State owes the asylum fund some \$35,-000, but, in consequence of mismanagement somewhere, nothing can be obtained.

Negroes are to be brought to Louis iana from Alabama and Mississippi to vote in the Presidential election. The Republicans claim that between six and seven thousand negroes have already left the States named and taken up their residence in Louisiana. The same game will be attempted in Indiana and Ohio by bringing negroes from Kentucky. The Republicans know the impossibility of carrying Kentucky, and will endeavor to control Ohio and Indiana by colonizing negroes in November.

Ex-Marshal Bazaine, of France, it is said, in directing the movements of the Turkish army. General Kauffman, of Khiva fame, is acting with the Ser-

The withdrawal of Mr. Orth the Radical candidate for Governor in Indiana, goes very far toward removing any doubt that might have existed as to the result in that State in October. Blue Jeans Jimmy Williams' good for tune still clings to him. But what territorial governments for Nebraska special rascal Orth must have been, to turn even Radical stomachs! The trouble was "concerning of" some Venezuela bonds!

> One of the chiefs who led the Sionx against General Custer on the Little Big Horn has unmixed white blood in bis veius. He was born in Pike county, Mo., his father being one of the pioneers of the Missouri and veteran in the Mexican war. He was captured by the Indians when a boy, grew up among them, and finally became their chief.

The Georgia Press is rejoicing greatly over the nomination of General A. H Colonitt as the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, The nomination was made by acclamation by the State Convention of the party in Atlanta on Tuesday ast.

Harper's Weekly wants to know 'Is Tilden a safe run?" The World responds: "If our memory serves us right, the names of the 'safe' men are Harrington and Babcock,"

For the Journal

Political Prospects in Robeson DEAR SIR: With your consent. propose to furnish the readers of the JOURNAL with occasional letters from Robeson showing the campaign or political topics especially, as well as other items of interest that may fall under my observation.

From a combination of circum-

stances, the county of Robeson has

attained a notoriety in the last few years co-extensive with the Union. First, the unparalleled career of the outlaws, and their noted chieftain, Henry Berry Lowery, whose high handed deeds of murder, robbery and assassination, connived at by radical officials high in power, gave the county, far and wide, an unenviable notoriety. Following this, the contested election case in our late Constitutional Convention, carried up from this county, upon which the complexion such magnitude were involved. The made by the radical party through their pliant tool Norment to unseat the democratic members, the howl of the voice of the people that emanated followed by the malicious persecution of our county commissioners, by drag

ing them before the United States over before the federal courts, and lastly the complete vindication of the aforesaid commissioners who were discharged by the prosecution-all combined have given the staid Conservative county of Robesou a wide spread prominence that induces your correspondent to way, Bill said so, flutter himself that the public will still be interested in what we are doing in

these stirring times. I have been a close observer of po litical affairs for the past quarter of century, and I can say without exag geration that I have never on any pre vious occasion witnessed one half the zeal and interest manifested by the people as they are already exhibiting, although the campaign is just opening upon us. This is peculiarity gratifying, been involved to arouse the hopes and fears of the American people, as those presented to them in our comchance to distinguish myself, what we want. Once get the people thoroughly interested, investigation follows, and the result is certain; the Centennial anniversary of our nation's

birth day will go out midst the joyous shout of millions of freemen-and the new year will be ushered in as a political jubilee by a people once more enfranchised. Therefore it is gratifying to be able to report that there is no apathy, or indifference in Robeson on the political issues of the day, and if the same feeling pervades the other counties in the State, the Democratic it might worry the old man. majority in November will roll up And Bill tole me they wasn't going Your Journal is doing noble

to the importance of the task before them. Continue the good work, and with truth and justice and a hearty enthusiasm on our part, we will discard from our political dictionary any such word as fail. I cannot close this letter more an propriately than by giving you a short extract from a speech delivered by one of the greatest intellects that ever adorned the legislative assemblies of

this government, on this very subject. I refer to a speech made by George McDuffie, at that time United States Senator from South Carolina. "We have been frequently told that the farmer should attend to his plow and the mechanic to his handicraft during the canvass for the Presidency. Sir, a more dangerous doctrine could not be inculcated. If there is

any spectacle from the contemplation new-profession practiced in the cities of which I would shrink with peculiar of the Old World, as well as on this horror; it would be that of the great mass of the American people sunk into | teaching persons of mature age who a profound apathy on the subject of have come into the possession of proptheir highest political interest. "Such a spectacle would be more portentous to the eye of intelligent transpired that the plaintiff, a widow patriotism, than all the monsters of lady, earned a living in this manner. the earth and fiery signs of the heavens to the eye of trembling superstition. If the people could be indifferent to the fate of a contest for the

lethargy." "Keep the people quiet! Peace! Peace! Such are the whispers by which the people are to be lulled to sleep, in the very risis of their highest concerns. 'You make a solitude and call it peace! 'Tis death! Take away all interest from the people in the election of their chief ruler, and liberty is no more.'

"What sir, is to be the consequence ! If the people do not elect, their President, some body must. There is no special providence to decide the question. Who then, is to make the elecs | Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation tion, and how will it operate? You the Heart, Heart-burn, Water brash throw a general paralysis over the coming up of food after eating, low body politic, and excite a morbid action in particular members. The general patriotic excitement of the people in relation to the election of president bottle of Green's August Flower for s essential to the health and energy of 10 cents and try it, or a regular size the political system, as circulation of for 75 cents, two doses will relieve the blood is to the health and energy you. [Tu Th Sat of the natural body. Check that circulation, and you inevitably produce local inflammation, gangrene, and untimely death.'

If the sentiments enunciated by this great statesman were true at the time church, South. he uttered them, how much more so Onslow, at perpetuity of free government are the prizes for which they are battling.

Yours, W. F. H. ARGYLE, C. C. R. R.

MR. SMITH'S BOY.

This Startling Statements about his

Max Adeler has the following to relate in the Philadelphia Bulletin: A family named Smith has recently moved to Germantown, and Mr. Brown's boy, on Saturday, leaned over the fence and gave to our reporter his impressions of Mr. Smith's boy, a lad

about fourteen years ohl: Yes, me and him are right well acquainted now; he knows more'n I do and he's had more experience. Bill says his father used to be a robber (Smith by the way is a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and a very exectiont lawyer,) and that he had \$10,-000,000 in gold buried in his cellar along with a whole lot of husnau bones. people he's kill d. And he says his father is a conjurer, and that he makes all the earthquakes that happen any. where in the world. The old man'll come home at night, after there's been an earthquake, all covered with sweat, and so tired he can hardly stand. Bill

says its such bard work. An I Bill tole me that once when a man came round there trying to sell lightning rods his father got mad and et him, et him right up, and he takes bites out of everybody he comes acrost.

That's what Bill tells me. That's all I know about it. And he tole me that once he used to have a dog, one of these little kind of dogs, and he was flying his kite, and just for fun he tied the kitestring onto his dog's tail. And then the wind struck her a d his dog went a booming down the street. with his hind legs in the air for about a mile, when the kite all of a sudden begun to go up, and in about a minute the dog was fifteen miles high, and commanding a view of California and Egypt and Oshkosh, I think Bill said. He came down, anyhow, I know, in Brazil, and Bill said he swum home all the way in the Atlantic ocean, and when he landed his legs was all nib-

bled off by sharks. I wish father'd buy me a dog, so's [could send him up that way. But I never had no luck. Bill said that where they used to live he went out on the roof one day to fly his kite, and he sat on the top of the chimbly to give her plenty of room, and while he was sitting there thinking about nothing. the old man put a keg of powder down below in the fireplace to clean the soot out of the chimbly. And when he touched her off Bill was blowed over agin the Baptist church steeple, and ire landed on the weather cock, with his pants torn, and they couldn't git um down for three days on he there, going round and round with the wind, and he lived by eating the crows that came and sat on him because they thought he was made of sheet iron and put up there on purpose. He's had m re fun than enough. He

was telling me the other day about a sausage stuffer his brother invented It was a kinder machine that worked with a treadle; and Bill said the way they did in the fall was to fix it to the hog's back, and connect the treadle with a string, and the hog'd work the treadle, and keep on running it up and lown until the machine cut the hog all up fine, and shaved the meat into the skins. Bill said his brother called it 'Every Hog His Own Stuffer. and it worked splended. But I don't know. 'Pears to me's if there couldn't be no machine like that. But, any-

And he tole me about an uncle of his out in Australia, who was et by a big oyster once, and when he got inside he staid there until he'd et the oyster. Then he split the shells open and took half a one for a boat, and he sailed along until he met a sea serpent, and he killed it and draved off its skin, and when he got home he sold it to an engine company for a hose, for \$40,-000, to put out fires with. Bill said that was actually so, because he could the engine company. I wish father'd let me go out to find a sea serpent like

that; but he don't let me have no Bill was saying only yesterday that he Indians caught him onceand drove eleven railroad spikes through his stomach, and cut off his scalp, and it never hurt him a bit. He said he got away by the daughter of the chief sneaking him out of the wigwam and lending him a horse. Bill says she was in love with him, and when I asks ed him to let me see the holes where they drove in them spikes, he said he darsn't take off his clothes or he'd bleed to death. He said his own father didn't know it, because Bill was afraid

to get him to go to Sunday School. He says his father has a brass idol that he keeps in the garret, and Bill says he's made up his mind to be a pagan, and to begin to go naked and carry a tomahawk and a bow and arrow as soon as the warm weather comes. And to prove it to me he says his father has this town all underlaid with nitro glycerine, and as soon as he gets ready he's going to blow the old thing out and bust her up, let her rip and demolish her. He said so down at the dam and tole me not to tell any body, but I thought they'd be no harm in mentioning it to you.

And now I believe I must be going. I hear Bll a whistling. Maybe he's got something else to tell me. The Smith boy, we think, will be profitable to the youth of this commu-

It has been discovered that there is side of the Atlantic. It is that erty how to behave in polite society. In a case recently tried in England it The London News says that this profession is not so largely practiced in London as in Paris and New York, society being more settled, and wealth not so easily acquired in the British capital. The offices of the teacher include everything, from elementary school education to furnishing a house, vanism, if such a power could be instructing patrons how to dress with found, to rouse them from their fatal taste, and arranging for fashionable entertainments, even to securing guests of the right sort.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsis and Liver Complaint with all its effects such as Sour Stomack, Sick Headache spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggists, Messrs. Green & Flanner and J. C. Munds, and get a sample

Quarterly Meeting Third round appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder for Wilmington District Methodist E.

are they now, when liberty and the Topsail, at Wesleyan Chapel, " 12 13 Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, " 19 20 Whiteville and | Shiloh, Waccamaw, Miss. Wilmington, Front Street, Sept.